

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Ten persons of the same occupation in a plant or town must form an organization, known as a "profgrup" (professional group) or "profgruporganizatsiya" (organization of professional groups). These small groups must then join a district or regional professional organization, known as "profdruzhestvo" (professional society) or "proforganizatsiya" (professional organization), which is subordinate to the national syndicate called "profsyuz" (professional union).
2. Each syndicate has a branch office in the capital of each district, the head of which is a committee known as the "profkomitet."
3. The confederation of all the syndicates is called "Obshti Rabotnicheski Profesionalen Syuz" (General Workers' Professional Union); the executive committee of the confederation is the "Tsentralen Suvet" (Central Committee). The Central Committee is divided into sections called "otdeli" (departments). The confederation has branch offices in all the okrug capitals. Rayko Damyanov was the chairman of the confederation until 1950, when he was replaced by Todor Prakhov.
4. Theoretically, workers are not obliged to join a syndicate, but most workers are government employees and the syndicate dues are deducted from their salaries.
5. Organized labor in Bulgaria has three main functions:
  - a. By the organization of the labor force, to help the Government in the socialization of the country;
  - b. To find means of increasing production; and
  - c. To fix workers' production norms.
6. In May 1950, the "Profdruzhestvo na Zemedelostopanskite i Gorski Sluzhiteli i Rabotnitsi" (Professional Society of Agricultural and Forest Workers) had a branch

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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office in Nevrokop. The director of the office was Doctor Nikola Chobanov and the secretary was Vasil Dzhemilev.

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Comment:

A draft statute of the Bulgarian Trade Unions was published in Trud on 27 September 1951.

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